

NEW YORK HERALD.

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PROPRIETOR.JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.,
MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

All business or news letters and telegraphic dispatches
must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly sealed.
Rejected communications will not be returned.

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THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have news from Europe
dated yesterday evening, September 20.The city of Manchester remained quiet, but the rescued
Fenians had been killed during the outbreak.
The movement had taken the English government by
surprise on account of its sudden action and the im-
mediate separation of the rioters after the rescue had been
effected. Kelly and Deasy were seen for a moment in
Bradford, but again disappeared.Captain Osborne, a Fenian leader, escaped from the
jail of Clonmel, in Ireland, and could not be found.Queen Isabel, of Spain, congratulates the Cuba Tele-
graph Cable Company on the complete success of the en-
terprise in a special dispatch addressed to the representa-
tives of the United States in Madrid. Count Bismarck,
in his official circular on the Salzburg Conference, inclines
towards the peace aspect interpretation of the meeting of
the two emperors. The Prussian circular appears satis-
fying to the English press, but the French journals
denounce it because Count Bismarck does not make
mention of the treaty of Prague. Garibaldi's force of
the Italian "party of action" will, it is reported, move
on Rome next Sunday. The Paris Bourse was ner-
vously anxious relative to the forthcoming annual
financial statement of the Credit Mobilier.Consols closed at 94 1/16 for money in London. Five-
twenties were at 73 1/4 in London and 76 1/4 in Frankfurt.
The Liverpool cotton market closed with middling
uplands at 9 1/4. Breadstuffs were strong and firm at an
advance. Provisions without material change.

THE CITY.

Four persons connected with the Kentucky Bourbon
Company were arrested in this city yesterday on al-
lows of Collector Bailey and others charging them
with false branding of whiskey and frauds on the
Tobacco Department. They were held to bail in \$7,000
each to answer.In the General Sessions yesterday George Hudson was
sentenced to two years' imprisonment for forgery.
James Bennett three years and six months, George Kir-
gan four years, Charles Miller five, William Dark four
years and six months, Christian Stockport one year and
Mary Johnson five, all for various grades of larceny.
Edward Stanley four years and six months, and Anna
Slater and Frank Hovey each five years, for burglary.
The trial of John Brown for alleged forgery was con-
cluded, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty, and the
prisoner was remanded, a motion for arrest of judgment
being made. Several other unimportant cases were dis-
posed of.In the Stuyvesant divorce case yesterday an order was
granted for plaintiffs to show cause why an order for a
trial in the case on the 26th of October should not be
granted.A complicated divorce case was before Judge Clarke
yesterday. Mrs. Irene married the present husband in
New Jersey, she being then divorced from the first and
board of Mr. Hardy, with whom she had been living
in Boston. After her last marriage Mr. Hardy obtained
a divorce on grounds of alleged adultery. The present
marriage was then renewed, and as the laws of this
State prohibit the marriage of a divorced person the
husband claims that his present marriage should be de-
clared null and void. Judge Clarke, however, thought
otherwise and denied his motion.The stock market was in a state of semi-panic yester-
day, and a further decline in prices took place. Gov-
ernment securities were dull. Gold closed at 143 1/4
and 143 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special despatches by the Cuba cable are dated
yesterday. The Havana municipality had secured a
London loan. Exchange on the United States in cur-
rency was quoted at 25 per cent discount, and in gold at ten
per cent premium. News from Hayti is to the effect
that another revolution was inevitable. The reported
insurrection in St. Domingo is untrue.Our special despatches from San Francisco give the
latest news from China, Japan and the Sandwich Islands.
Numerous murders of foreigners, one American and
two Englishmen among the number, had been perpetr-
ated by the natives in Yokohama. The French Minis-
ter had proceeded to Jeddo with a frigate to investigate
the matter. The leprosy was prevailing to a frightful
extent among the native Sandwich Islanders.Our Panama letter is dated September 11, and con-
tains an authentic copy of the contract granting the ex-
clusive right to construct railroads and carriage roads
across the Isthmus of Panama, to the company repre-
sented by Mr. George M. Totten, on the payment of
\$1,000,000 down and an annual rent of \$250,000. The
lease is for ninety-nine years. The contract, after pass-
ing both Houses, was signed by the Executive on the
10th of August, and half an hour afterward Colonel Totten
had paid the million dollars and was on his way to the
coast. Four ex-officers of the Rayo or R. R. Cuyler
were brutally beaten by a mob in Cartagena and two of
them were killed. The other two were severely wounded
and were taken in charge by the American consul. It
was thought the old crew of the Rayo would band
together to avenge the death of their companions.The news from Peru is to August 28. The city of Lima
was full of rumors of revolution. Several arrests had
been made of prominent men, among whom were two
colonels in charge of regiments stationed there and at
Callao. A man named Espinosa revealed to the authori-
ties a grand conspiracy to overthrow Prado's govern-
ment in favor of Canseco, the former Vice President.
Part of the programme was to assassinate President
Prado. The party selected to commit the bloody deed
was Captain Varela, who, four months ago, attempted
to raise a mutiny on board the Peruvian squadron in
Valparaiso Bay. He is now under arrest. Congress had
finally passed the new constitution, and Colonel Prado
was to be inaugurated Constitutional President on
August 31, on which date his provisional powers were to
cease. President Meigredo, of Bolivia, had made his
triumphal entry into La Paz.On Honolulu dates are to August 3. The King had
returned from his Molokai trip. The Lackawanna had
sailed for some destination unknown, but believed to be
the mythical islands reported some time ago as newly
discovered in the track of the China and California
vessels.Dates from Australia to the 8th of August are re-
ceived. General Lathour, the new American Consul at
Melbourne, had arrived. Eight persons were drowned
on a prize fight excursion near Dromona on the 10th of
July. The New South Wales Parliament assembled on
the 2d of June. Preparations were being made for the
reception of Prince Alfred. At Sydney Heads seven
men were drowned while trying to reach a ship which
wanted a pilot.We have files from the Bahamas dated at Nassau, N. Y.,
on the 14th of September. There was no news.Mail advices are received from the South American
ports, both on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. Dates
from Rio Janeiro to the 25th of August partly confirm
the meagre news by the Atlantic cable, published on
Monday. From the seat of war in Paraguay, San Salvo,
it was reported, had been destroyed and abandoned by
the Paraguayans, and the allies were in the rear of Hu-
maité. General Mitre had taken supreme command,
thus superseding Marcellino Curia, and a disagreement
is reported between them. The fort at Corumba had been
taken by the allies.Our dates from Valparaiso are to August 17. The an-
xiety about the return of the Spanish squadron was calm-
ing, but preparations continued. The estimates laid
before Congress for the next fiscal year were as fol-
lows:—Expenses, \$11,605,602; receipts, \$10,000,000;
the deficit is to be covered with the proceeds of the late
London loan. Congress, it is expected, will cut down
the expense item. The Minister of Finance announced
the national debt as \$21,000,000. Some adherents of
the administration, however, maintain that it is
\$25,000,000. Several measures of reform are beforeCongress, such as abolishing imprisonment for debt, to
release municipalities from their responsibility to the
Executive and to call a convention in 1870 to amend the
constitution. The first two will probably be adopted.The steamers Dean Richmond and Vanderbilt collided
near Rondout, on the Hudson, yesterday morning be-
tween one and two o'clock, and the Richmond sank almost
immediately. Although there was a large list of passen-
gers on board they were nearly all saved, only two per-
sons being reported missing.In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, a long
debate ensued upon the progress of the Convention in its
duties, and Mr. Alvord urged that it was desirable to
complete all business by the 10th of October, in order to
submit the new constitution at the November elections.
Consideration in Committee of the Whole upon the
finance and canal reports was resumed, pending which
the Convention adjourned.Vallandigham spoke at a large democratic mass meet-
ing in Defiance, Ohio, yesterday. He said that the
pensions and bounties to the soldiers was a sacred pub-
lic debt and should be paid. National banks he con-
sidered a gross swindle. Over twenty thousand people
it was thought, were on the ground.General Grant's father addressed a democratic meet-
ing in Cincinnati last night.General Sheridan arrived in Washington last night.
The troop ship Himalaya, with the Sixtieth Rifle
regiment of the British army, is reported detained at Quar-
antine Island, near Quebec, with Asiatic cholera on board.The Approaching Political Campaign, North
and West.Our Cincinnati and Cleveland correspond-
ence, published on Thursday; our correspondence
from Pennsylvania, published a few days
ago, as well as that which we are receiving daily
from other parts of the North and West, all show
that a great and widespread reaction has
commenced against the dominant radical party.
The people, who gave the republicans their
votes and support, during the war and
since, did so for quite a different object from
that which the party is now pursuing. That
party was placed in power, first, to prosecute
the war for the Union to a successful issue,
and, second, to harmonize and restore the
country, as it promised to do, upon the basis of
the constitutional amendment. When it went
beyond this and created a military despotism
over the South; when it attempted to subvert
the constitution, or rather to ignore it al-
together, its leaders boldly declaring the country
in a state of revolution, and when its object
to establish negro supremacy and a negro bal-
ance of power became apparent, the people saw
they had been cheated. Had the members of
the present Congress, when candidates, gone
before the people with such a revolutionary
programme, they would have been defeated.
They have played a confidence game upon the
public, and, acting as the masters rather than
the servants of the people, have defied the sen-
timent of the country. This infamous conduct
has produced its fruit. The public mind is be-
coming enlightened and a general reaction has
set in.The radical press, though evidently much
alarmed, attempts to explain away the true
cause of the republican losses in Maine and
California; but that is a hopeless task. Every
one knows the cause is general; that local
issues have had little to do with it, and that it
lies in the dissatisfaction of people generally
with the negro supremacy policy of the rad-
icals. It is found, in fact, in the common sense
and patriotism of the mass of the people
revolving against the faithlessness and destruc-
tive measures of Congress. But our corre-
spondence shows beyond doubt that an extra-
ordinary reaction is going on in all the great
Central States and in the West. The general
issue as regards negro suffrage and negro
supremacy is the same everywhere—the same
in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and the other
States, and the same as entered into the elec-
tions in California and Maine. In these latter
States, however, the contest was tame com-
pared with what it will be, from all appear-
ances, in the elections to come off during the
next two months. There is another important
question looming up prominently in the can-
vass, particularly in Ohio and other parts of
the West, and that is the financial question.
This threatens to prove as disastrous to the
radicals as their nigger worshipping policy.
The Chase radical policy for perpetuating a
moneyed oligarchy and despotism is viewed
with as much disfavor in the West, among all
parties, as negro supremacy. The mass of the
republicans, as well as the democrats, are
bitterly opposed to the national bank mon-
opoly, to contraction of the currency, to the
bondholders being exempt from taxation, and
to all the other measures of Chase, Jay Cooke,
McCulloch and their friends in favor of a
moneyed oligarchy. The industrial classes—
the farmers, laborers, mechanics and trades-
men—see ruin staring them in the face if
this wretched financial system be perpetuated.
They see that an enormous debt will be fast-
ened upon them, their labor taxed beyond fur-
therance, their means of paying their taxes and
debts greatly reduced, and the prospect of
universal bankruptcy; and all to favor the
national bank monopoly, the bondholders and
capitalists. Looking at the rapid growth of
public opinion in opposition to the radical
financial policy, there is reason to believe the
party will be defeated in the West on this issue
alone. The whole tenor of our correspondence
indicates such a result.But the main question occupying the public
mind at present is that of negro suffrage and a
negro balance of power in the republic. The
prospect of the whole South being governed
by the ignorant and uncivilized negroes, of
these benighted blacks holding the balance of
political power in the republic, of taking their
seats in Congress, and of dominating over the
people of our own superior race, with the de-
gradation and ruin that must follow—these are
the thoughts so repulsive to the mass of the
Northern people. It is this fearful prospect,
brought before us by radical rule, that has
created a revolution in the public mind, and
that will surely overwhelm the party that has
brought the country to such a deplorable con-
dition. The great reactionary movement of
the day is not one in favor of the democratic
party, and least of all in favor of the copper-
head faction. The questions at issue are new;
old party dogmas and platforms have become
obsolete. The masses of the people which
have voted on both sides are now coming
together as the great constitutional party. They
are disgusted with the disorganizing and revo-
lutionary conduct of the radicals, and with the
infamous attempt to Africanize the republic by
creating a negro balance of power. That is the
real state of things; and if we mistake not the
signs of the times the radicals will be defeated
in the great Central States, as well as in the
West, at the coming elections. The moderate
and conservative republicans should throw off
their destructive leaders and unite with others
to form the great constitutional party of the
future.

Indian Councils and Indian War.

We learn, by special telegram, that the In-
dian ultimatum to our Commissioners is "the
withdrawal of the troops from the Powder
river country and the abandonment of the
Smoky Hill Pacific Railroad." They also de-
mand "guns, ammunition and presents." This
is the result of the tedious and useless attempts
to arrange our Indian difficulties peaceably.It is no wonder that the Indians insult us.
We might well expect it after teaching them,
through our dishonest agents, that we are as
unreliable as they are themselves. Respect
for us, they have none, and least of all for our
military prowess. They have tried their skill
and strategic powers with our regular army, to
find us their inferiors. Now they say, "We do
not want peace, because when we are at peace
we are poor; now we are rich." This is all
too true; for how can they be other than poor
when an Indian appropriation of fifty thousand
dollars will, before it reaches our frontier,
dwindle down to one red blanket and a string
of beads? In war, owing to their more rapid
tactics, they can make their own appropri-
ations, and that, too, from the government sup-
plies to our army. They constantly do it, and
scarcely a day passes in which we fail to
chronicle the loss of army wagons, the driving
off of cattle and horses from some outpost,
and the useless pursuit by our sluggish troops.
Our tactics do not fit the war, and our army
brains, schooled in the grooves of a routine
out of which they appear worthless, are totally
at a loss how to hold the Indians in hand. We
annually bleed our Treasury many millions of
dollars for Indian war purposes on one hand and
Indian presents on the other. In peace we fur-
nish them with all the munitions of war they
may desire, and in war we wonder where they
get their weapons. The old Spaniards were
wiser than we in dealing with the Indian tribes
on this Continent, for they made it a criminal
offense to sell firearms to an Indian.An Indian war is, however, upon us. The
blunders, right and left, which have made it
necessary will not now mend affairs. We must
to-day accept the fact, look it in the face, and
prepare to fight it out. The question is, how
can it best be brought to a conclusion? Cer-
tainly not by our regular troops; for the whole
past history of our frontier indicates a com-
plete failure of the army whenever this duty
has been assigned to it. There is but one
method, and that is by volunteers. The Gov-
ernor of every frontier State and every Terri-
tory should have authority to keep the Indians
quiet in his district, and to raise a sufficient
volunteer force for the purpose—the bills to be
paid by the general government. The troops thus
raised should be placed in command of volun-
teer officers, who, selected from our ablest front-
iersmen, understand Indian tactics, have per-
sonal wrongs to avenge and a local responsi-
bility to urge them to action. Let them not be
afraid to take a scalp. The Indian appreciates
force and nothing else. If this method be pur-
sued we shall close our Indian war in less than
six months, and at the minimum cost. If it be
carried on in the present style the country may
prepare itself to be bled of its treasure for the
next ten years, only to find the Indian question
as unsettled then as it is to-day.The Citizens' Association on Our City Gov-
ernment.The Citizens' Association of this city has
addressed a lengthy document to the State
Constitutional Convention, in which it takes the
ground that the abolition of State commissions
in New York would tend "to destroy all hope
of ever attaining good government." The
Association, over the signature of Peter Cooper,
its chairman, maintains that the State commis-
sions in the metropolis have done a great deal
of good; and, to carry out this assertion, it
cites examples from the records of the Police,
Excise, Fire and Board of Health Commis-
sioners. At the same time the communication
refers to certain "jobs" in which the Common
Council, elected by voters of the city, have
been concerned. The Association, therefore,
recommends that the metropolis of America be
given entirely into the hands of the State gov-
ernment, and that commissions, utterly indepen-
dent of each other, should be placed in authority
over us. Now, there are many highly intelli-
gent gentlemen in the Citizens' Association, and
their opinions are entitled to consideration, if
they were unbiased by reckless politicians.
But, in partitioning out the city departments
among irresponsible and independent commis-
sioners, without any recognized municipal author-
ity to control them, we think they labor under
a serious mistake. It looks as if Mr. Peter
Cooper and his associates were trying to es-
tablish a millennium, when they propose sur-
rendering all the public offices into the hands of
a number of politicians, whose only responsibility
is in being appointed by another set of polit-
icians. How much better would it be if all
the municipal power and appointments were
concentrated into the hands of one man, the
Mayor, elected by the voters of this city, who
are the best judges of their own interests. Let
such an office be an annual one, so that if the
incumbent prove forgetful of the trust reposed
in him the people of New York may replace
him by some more trustworthy representative.
Then we can know at once who is the respon-
sible party on whom to call for the ameliora-
tion of abuses and the strict dispensation of
justice. Under the rule of State commissions
we know not who is really responsible, or at
least the responsibility is divided to such an
extent that it is impossible to reach the authors
of abuses and wrongs perpetrated under the
cover of law. The letter of the Citizens' As-
socation besides treats the metropolis of America
as a paltry village, and gives it no other rights.
Its business, commerce and industry demand
more consideration, and its citizens wish to
have some one authority to consult in reference
to its government. With a Mayor as the sole
executive of the laws of the State and its own
local statutes, the metropolis would be far more
beneficially and satisfactorily governed than
under the rule of irresponsible commissions.The Extension of the Panama Railroad
Contract.The most important item in the news from
Apthall this morning is the extension of the
Panama Railroad Company's contract for the
term of ninety-nine years. In the news col-
umns of the HERALD will be found a full and
accurate translation of this important docu-
ment, from which it will be seen that the con-
ditions are highly advantageous to both con-
tracting parties. The people of the whole
Continent may be thankful that this vexed
question is finally disposed of, and that the
intrigues to which the clash of European andAmerican interests on the Isthmus had given
rise have resulted in no greater mischief than
an almost bloodless revolution in Colombia.
It remains to be seen what course will be
adopted by the European capitalists in whose
favor Mosquera was playing his high handed
game in order to recover the stakes they risked.

The Dean Richmond Disaster.

The dreadful collision between the steamers
Vanderbilt and Dean Richmond on Thursday
night, in the vicinity of Rondout, on the North
river, resulted in the sinking of the Dean
Richmond and imperilled nearly four hundred
lives. It is reported, indeed, that but two or
three lives were actually lost; but it must be
difficult to verify the fact that only so few
perished. From the minute details which are
given in another column of the HERALD it
seems that such a disaster could not have
occurred, to quote the statement of one of the
rescued passengers, "on a fine night, with a
bright, full moon," without most gross and
culpable negligence on the part of one or
both of the pilots. The officers and crew of the
Dean Richmond, it is said, remained on
board until the last, and those of the Vander-
bilt united with them and many passengers on
both boats in praiseworthy efforts to save all,
and especially the very large number of women
and children. The self-possession and courage
of the colored woman who had charge of the
ladies' cabin on the Dean Richmond are highly
commended by another of the rescued pas-
sengers. We are reluctant to condemn indis-
criminately the officers of either boat before a
thorough investigation of the causes of the
disaster. But such an investigation is impera-
tively required at once; and as there cannot
be "somebody to blame" in so flagrant
and shocking a case of disastrous negligence,
we earnestly hope that the guilty parties will
be discovered and promptly and severely
punished. No rhetoric can exaggerate the
terrible alarm and confusion to which the
passengers of the two steamers were suddenly
awakened from their slumbers, or the tragical
consequences to which hundreds of lives were
exposed by the collision. We trust that the
American public will need no more startling
accidents of this kind to cure its proverbial
recklessness of human life.Burking the New Constitution—The Rad-
icals See Danger Ahead.The republican party in this State is hedging.
All the cry that the recent results in California
and Maine mean nothing—that they are due
only to local troubles—is merely meant for the
people. The leaders do not believe it. They
see danger ahead, and see the necessity of mod-
ifying some of their political extravagances.
Hence their hedging. They want to try at the
last moment to make radicalism less repulsive.
This is the meaning of that latest point in
the party programme, the smothering for this year
of that bran-new radical constitution that the
political ninnies have been tinkering over all
summer. Radicalism is in sufficiently bad odor
now, and it is seen that the new constitution
would finish it outright. If they had local
troubles in the other States, we will have local
troubles here too. Indeed, there will doubtless
be local troubles wherever radicalism has been
rampant. Republicanism will find that its
local troubles here are "free lager" and the
constitutional skeleton in the closet.

Fenian Fray in Manchester.

Fenianism, it appears, is not yet dead. It
has reappeared in Manchester—reappeared to
the annoyance of the authorities and to the
temporary inconvenience at least of Colonel
Kelley. It is rather a funny circumstance that
the Fenians, when it was supposed they were
squelched beyond all hope of recovery, should
win their first victory. It will scarcely sur-
prise us if we are informed by next cable
news that a fresh rising has taken place in
Dublin, Cork and the other Irish centres. If
the English police are not strong enough to
preserve order the world will not blame the
Fenians for making themselves masters of the
situation.

RISTORI—FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

A sad story of love and jealousy of the true Italian
type, did Silvio Pellico trace out with his blood in the
solitude of the dungeon. A tale of forbidden love like what
the old Greek tragedians conjured up in Phœdra and
Myrrha, and into which demands from each character an
intensity of passion and emotion to the highest degree
painful. The cruel fate of the unhappy wife torn in heart
between her guilty yet unchangeable love for the brother
of her husband and lord, and pouring out her life blood
in the vain attempt to reconcile the brothers, has been
told in every clime in the passionate verse of Dante. It
was related to the audience at the French Theatre
last night by Ristori. Not related only, but given
to the life, so that the stage became the place of Ri-
mimi and Francesca, and a hurried entrance seemed
to reveal the reality of the drama. The actress, who
triumphed and gave an admirable impersonation of Lan-
ciotto's hapless wife. Every cadence of the voice, in
the beautiful language of her native clime, every move-
ment, every gesture, every glance, every convulsion of
passion, seemed that of Francesca, not of Ristori. She
succeeded in some of the more passionate scenes in
making the audience forget that it was an accom-
plished actress who stood before them, and not the vic-
tim of the lava passions of the South, Guido's daughter,
Lanciotto's wife and Paolo's beloved. Signor Michele
Bozzacchi made his debut in the rôle of Paolo, and gave
satisfactory evidence of being a thorough artist of high
powers and consummate training. Cesare Ristori played
the father's part admirably, and deserved the highest
praise for his success in such a difficult and ungrateful
character. "Mary Stuart" is on the bills for to-night
and to-morrow. "Le Deux Terres" and "Les
Martyrs" are in rehearsal and will be shortly pro-
duced.

THE DEATH OF SIR FREDERICK BRUCE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Body in Charge of the British Legation—
An Autopsy Discloses all the Organs in a
Healthy State.No definite arrangement has yet been made con-
cerning the disposition of the remains of the late
Sir Frederick Bruce, who died in this city yester-
day morning. Representatives of the British Lega-
tion arrived here from Washington this evening and
took charge of the body, and to-morrow they will de-
cide upon forwarding it to Great Britain. It will prob-
ably be sent by the first British steamer from Boston.
An autopsy of the remains was made to-day by Dr.
Henry J. Bigelow in the presence of Dr. Jacob Bigelow,
Richard M. Hodge and Calvin Ellis, and the result was
as follows:—No acute disease was discovered sufficient to ac-
count for his death. All the organs, including the brain, were
in a healthy state, and would seem to have justified expec-
tations of a long life. As far as can be now ascertained,
death occurred as the combined result of a dysentery,
with which the patient had been afflicted for several
days, together with some probable cause of throat and
the fatigue of journeying from Narragansett Beach to Boston.
These causes are indeed insufficient, unless in a patient
of peculiar delicacy and susceptibility of constitution.Honors to the Memory of Sir Frederick Bruce
in Washington.WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1867.
The flag over all the public Departments are at half
mast, as a token of respect to the memory of Sir Freder-
ick Bruce. The Treasury and Navy Departments have
issued orders for similar honors in the port of Boston.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 20, 1867.
The First Assembly District Democratic Convention
to-day selected General John J. Green, Jr., to repre-
sent the district in the Convention to be held at Albany
October 3 next.

EUROPE.

BY THE CABLE TO SEPTEMBER 20.

Manchester Tranquil and the Res-
cued Fenians Seen in Bradford.The Queen of Spain to the Cuba
Cable Company.Count Bismarck on the Salz-
burg Conference.Immediate March of Garibaldi
on Rome.

THE FENIANS.

Manchester Quiet, but Closely Guarded—The
Rescued Officers Not Found—The English
Government Surprised.
[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

MANCHESTER, Sept. 20.—S. A. M.

The city has been quiet all night, but the police have
been very active and vigilant to prevent the escape of
any of the rescued prisoners. All the avenues of exit
are closely watched.During the night several persons, supposed to have
been implicated in the riot, were arrested, some of them
while in their beds. It was reported early this morning
that Kelly had been recaptured, but the report lacks
confirmation.It is matter of surprise how speedily the mob dis-
persed and quiet was restored after the rescue was
effected.The outbreak has taken the government by surprise.
A strong force is being mustered to prevent any further
demonstrations.One of the wounded policemen is reported to have
died in the night.It is impossible to tell yet how many lives were lost
in the affray. Several persons badly injured, and probably
dead, were carried off by the mob.It is thought that the mob had friends in the jail who
kept them informed of the movements of the police and
the prisoners.

THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

Manchester Tranquil—Two Fenian Riots to
Be Charged with Murder.
MANCHESTER, Sept. 20, 1867.Everything is quiet here.
The rioters appear to be satisfied with their success,
and there have been no more disturbances. No traces
of the rescued prisoners, Kelly and Deasy, have been
discovered, and it is thought they have by this time suc-
ceeded in making good their escape from the city.The name of the policeman who was killed by the
mob yesterday was Mr. Brett.Arrests continue to be made of persons who took part
in the riot.Among those already in custody are two men named
William Allen and Michael Larkin, who appear to have
been ringleaders in the onslaught on the police. They
are charged with murdering the policeman Brett, and
will be examined as soon as the excitement has sub-
sided.

The Rescued Prisoners Seen in Bradford.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Evening.

A despatch from Bradford reports that Kelly and
Deasy were seen in that city this afternoon; but the
police, though immediately on the alert, failed to arrest
them, and they have again disappeared.

A Fenian Captain Escaped from an Irish Jail.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20, 1867.

Captain Osborne, one of the Fenian prisoners, made
his escape from the jail at Clonmel, in the county Tip-
perary, last night. He had not been recaptured up to noon
to-day, although the jail guards started in immediate
pursuit.The police are searching for him in every part of
the surrounding country where it is supposed he is still con-
cealed.

SPAIN.

Queen Isabel's Reply to the Cuban Cable
Company—Her Majesty's Congratulations.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—2:37 P. M.

The following communication has been addressed by the
President of the Council of Ministers at Laganman to
Hon. Horatio J. Perry, Acting United States Minister
at Madrid:—I have had the honor to receive your telegram of last
night congratulating Her Majesty Queen Isabel, for your-
self and in the name of the telegraph company between
Spain and the Island of Cuba.Her Majesty charges me to express to you and the
company her gratitude and sincere satisfaction at the
happy event, and to felicitate the company for the talent
and perseverance with which it has carried its work to a
conclusion.The government accepts with pleasure the thanks
which the company expresses, and in its turn congrat-
ulates itself for having conceived the grants and privi-
leges necessary for the establishment of this important
communication.The President of the Council begs you to transmit to
the distinguished President of the company, Mr. Wm.
F. Smith, the expression of his sentiments of considera-
tion and unalterable friendship.

THE PRUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

Count Bismarck's Interpretation of the Salz-
burg Conference—Opinion of the English and
French Press.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1867.

Count von Bismarck has recently addressed a circular
to the diplomatic representatives of Prussia in re-
gard to the conference of the Emperors Napoleon and
Francis Joseph at Salzburg. The document has just
been published, and is the principal subject of editorial
discussion in the English and continental newspapers.In it Count Bismarck says that Prussia is willing to
accept the representations made by France that the con-
ference at Salzburg should be regarded as a pledge of
peace. He also makes many allusions to the union of
the German States.The London journals comment favorably upon this
note, regarding it as pacific in tone and tranquilizing in
its tendency.The French press, while they seem disposed to find
little fault with what M. Bismarck says, denounce the
circular, however, in all its references to German unity
it completely ignores the Treaty of Prague and omits
all allusion to the obligations under which Prussia rats
to fulfill the stipulations of that solemn compact.